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BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 25.

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Poetry.

DEATH'S MYSTERY.

BY FRANCIS LAMARTINE.

'Tis but a little thing to die,
And leave earth's faded flowers
To whisper requiems o'er our tomb
In autumn's dreary hours,

Ah! who would not be glad to die,
And close the weary eyes,
To waken in a brighter world,
Beyond the starry skies?

How can we even wish to stay
In this dark world of care,
When one brief pang, one struggle here,
Would make us happy there?

Ah! surely we would never grieve
To leave Time's fading shore,
And sore away to fadeless realms,
Where dying comes no more.

Then who would call the loved ones back
From out the Shepherd's fold,
To tread again Life's thorny track,
'Neath skies so dark and cold?

It surely is not sad to die
And leave earth's transient joy,
To drink of heaven's undying bliss,
And love without alloy.

Oh! 'tis a happy thing to die!
To lay this form away,
And change earth's home for one on high,
Earth's night for heaven's day.

'Tis grand and beautiful to die!
Our great Redeemer died
To wash away each trace of sin,
And make us purified.

Then tremble not when death shall come—
'Tis but the Saviour's call;
'Tis but His love that wafts us home
Where no dark shadows fall.

'Tis changing weariness for rest,
Time for eternity;
And this bright change to happiness
Is Death's dark mystery.

So while we stand on Times dark shore,
Let every tear be dried,
For we shall find our loved and lost
Beyond Death's moaning tide.

Miscellaneous.

NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation from the President warning citizens of the United States against aiding the Fenians.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become known to me that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot, and have provided and prepared, and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a military expedition and enterprise, which expedition and enterprise is to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the colonies, districts and people of British North America, within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts and people and kingdom the people of the United States are at peace; and

Whereas, The proceedings aforesaid constitute a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the law of nations:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expeditions and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all good citizens of the United States against taking part or in any way urging, aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings; and I do exhort all judges, magistrates, marshals and officers in the service of the United States, to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein; and pursuant to the act of Congress in such case made and provided, I do futhermore authorize and employ Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, commander of the military division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord. 1866, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

PARENTS, TAKE HEED!

There are few better investments than that which places before one's family a stock of good books, either of a miscellaneous character or those referring to his own business. Five, ten, twenty-five or fifty dollars' worth of books put into a boy's hands, will fill his head with ideas,—set him to thinking, and do more towards his future success in life, than a thousand dollars laid up on interest for him. The latter may give him more capital to stars on, but with a good stock of ideas and a developed mind, he will do far better in life with a much smaller money capital to begin with. "*It is the mind that makes the man,*" and the store of thoughts, and the exercise of the thinking and reasoning powers, are what make the mind. What, for instance, would be the effect upon the great farming and gardening and fruit-growing interes's of this country, to say nothing of its effect in other directions, if every cultivator had one acre less, and its value laid out on a library of books about his business. Would it not frequently keep his boys out of bad company and tend to their refinement? Would it not dignify his calling in the eyes of his family and of himself, furnish food for thought while engaged in his daily toil, and by the hints and suggestions derived, promote the profit of his labor? The subject is worthy of careful consideration.—*American Agriculturist.*

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and the Reconstructed meet to congratulate the Country upon the result of the Memphis outbreak—He discourseth upon the Nigger, and runs against a snag.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky
May 12, 1866.

The news from Memphis filled the soles uv the Dimocrisy uv Kentucky with undilooted joy. There at last the Ethiopian wuz taught that to him at least the spellin book is a seeled volume, and that the gospel is not for him save ez he gits it filtered through a sound, constooshnel, Dimekratic preecher. We met at the Corners last nite to jollify over the brave acts uv our Memphis frends, and I wuz the speeker. I addressed them on the subject of the nigger—his wants, needs, capacities, a subject, permit me to state, I flatter myself I understand.

Probably no man in the Yoonited States hez given the nigger more study, or devoted more time to a pashent investigashen uv this species uv the brute creashen, than the undersigned. I have contemplated him sittin and standing, sleepin and wakin, and in idleness, in every shape in fact, ceptin as a free man, wich situashen is too disgustin for a proud Caucashen to contemplate him, and when he ariz before my mind's eye in that shape, I alluz turned shudrin away.

I hed proceeded in my discourse with a flowin sale. Its easy demonstratin anything yoor awjence wants to beleeve, and wich their interest lies in. I hed gone on and proved conclooosively from a comparison uv the fizzikle structer uv the Afrikin and the Caucashen that the nigger wuz a beast, and not a human bein, and that konsekently we hed a perfeck rite to catch him and tame him, and yooze him ez we do other wild animals. Finishin this hed uv my discourse, I glode easily into a history uv the flood—explained how Noer got tite, and cust Ham, condemnin him and his posterity to serve his brethren forever, wich I insisted gives us an indubitable warranty deed to all uv em for all time.

I warmed up on this elokently. "Behold my brethren the beginning uv Dimocrasy," I sed. "Fust the wine (wich wuz the antetype uv our whisky) wuz necessary to the foundation uv the party, and it wuz forthcomin. But the thing was not complete. It did its work on Noer, but yet there wuz a achin void. There wuz no *Nigger* in the world, and without nigger there could be Dimocrisy. Ham, my friends, wuz born a brother uv Japheth, and wuz like unto him, and uv course could not be a slave. Whisky wuz the instrument to bring him down and it fetched him. Ham looked upon his father and wuz cust, and the void wuz filled. *There wus nigger and whisky* and upon them the foundashuns uv the party wuz laid broad and deep. Methinks, my brethren, when Ham went out from the presence uv his father, black in the face as the ace of spades, ef I may be allowed to yoose the expression, bowin his back to the burdens Shem and Japheth piled onto him with alacrity, that Democracy, then in the womb of the future, kicked lively and clapped its hands. There wuz a nigger to enslave, and whisky to bring men down to the pint uv enslaven him. There wuz whisky to make men incapable uv labor—whisky to accompany horse racin, and poker playin, and sich rational amoosements, and a nigger cust especially that he mite sweat to furnish the means. Observe the fitness of things! Bless the Lord, my brethren, for whisky and the nigger, for without em there could be no Dimocrasy and yoor beloved speaker mite hev owned a farm in Noo Jersey and bin a votin the whig ticket to-day."

At this pint a venerable old freedman who wuz sittin quietly in the meetin ariz, and asked if he mite ask a question. Thinkin what a splendid opportoonity uv demonstratin the superiority uv the Caucashen over the Afrikin race, I answered "yes" gladly.

"Wall! Mas'r," sed the old imbecile, "is I a beast?" "My venerable friend, there ain't nary doubt uv it."

"Is my old woman a old beastess too?" "Indubitably," replied I.

"And my children, is they little beasts and beastesses?" "Onquestionably."

"Den a yaller feller ain't but half a beast, is he?" "My friend," sed I, "that question is"—

"Hold on," sed he, "wat I wanted to get at is dis: dere's a heap uv yaller fellers in dis section, whose fadders must have bin white men, and ez der mudders wuz all beastesses, I want to know wedder der am't no law in Kentucky agin"—

"Put him out!" "Kill the black w etch!" shouted a large majority uv them who hed bin the heaviest slave owners under the good old patriarkle system, and they went for the old reprobate. At this pint a officer uv the Freedmen's Burow, who we hedn't observed, riz, and bustin with laughter, remarked that his venerable friend shood hev a chance to be heerd. We respeck that Burow, partikelerly ez the officers generally have a hundred or two bayonets within reech, and choken our wrath, permitted ourselves to be further insulted by the cussed nigger, who, grinnin from ear to ear, riz and perceded:

"My white friends," sed he, "dar 'pears to be an objection to my reference to de subjeck uv dis mixin with beasts, so I wont press de matter. But I ask yoo, did Noer have have three sons?" "He did," said I.

"Berry good, wuz dey all brudders?" "Uv course!"

"Ham came from de same fadder and mudder as de odder two?" "C-e-r-t-a-i-n-l-y."

"Well den it seems to me, not fully understandin the skripters, dat if we is beasts and beastesses, dat yoo is beasts and beastesses, also, and dat all we is brudders." And the disgustin old wretch threw his arms around my neck and kissed me, callin me his "long lost brudder."

The officer uv the Freedmen's Bureau laft vociferously and so did a dozen or two soldiers in the crowd likewise, and the awjence slunk out without adjournin the meetin, one uv em remarkin audibly that he noticed one thing, that Dimocrisy was extremely weak whenever it undertook to defend itself with fax or revelashun. For his part, he'd done with argyment. He wanted niggers, because he cood wallop em, and make em do his work without payin em, wich he coodent do with white men.

I left the meetin house convinst that the South, who worked the nigger, leaven us Northern Dimokrats to defend the system, hed the best end uv the bar gain.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster of the Church of the Noo Dispensashun. —*Toledo Blade.*

THE officials at the Internal Revenue Bureau recently enjoyed a hearty laugh over a letter from a New York commission merchant, who wrote to ask an explanation of a notification that some whisky consigned to him, had been seized *in transitu*, on suspicion that the tax had not been paid. "I will thank you," said the latter, "to write me where 'Transitu' is, as I want to send a check there, and can't find out on what rail road it is on!"

FLIRTATION.

The free and unrestrained intercourse of the sexes, which is such a marked feature of social life in this country, has excited much comment among foreign writers, and a great deal has been said and written both in favor of and against it.

The opinion that prevails here is of course strongly in its favor, it being reasonably urged that there is less danger from open intercourse, than from the secret communion of kindred souls, which surely, follows any attempt at separation. The open and shameless immorality which seems the natural consequence of the French system of restricting unmarried females, only to give them entire freedom after marriage, is urged in favor of our more natural, and certainly more agreeable custom.

But there is one phase of this question that has received too little consideration. There is an evil incident to this absolute freedom of the young people of both sexes, that needs looking after, and calls loudly for correction, and that is, the contemptible, and criminal thing called flirtation. The disposition of both young men and women to trifle with the best and holiest emotion of which each is capable.

It would be difficult to decide which sex deserves the most blame in this matter. Probably both are equally guilty, although it is perhaps more common, but not more reasonable and proper, to sympathize with the gentler portion of humanity, when they have suffered from it. Whether male or female, however, a "flirt" is a despicable character, and if recognized as such, generally receives the well merited contempt of every honest man and woman.

A man who by constant attention, and the thousand nameless little marks of preference, by which alone sentiments of affection are made known before a positive declaration, leads a woman to suppose that he loves her, and thereby induces a growth of attachment on her part, is certainly a very guilty man, and a heartless vagabond, if he refuses to accept the responsibility of his conduct and make her his wife. No sensible woman, however warm her regard may be, would mistake the cold formality of a mere acquaintance, or even friendship, for the advances of a lover, who has designs on her heart, and if a man succeedes in winning her love by his attentions when he does not entertain the slightest particle of affection for her, he may inflict an injury on her, from which she may never recover. Broken hearts are not very common, we admit, although careless trifling with the noblest impulses of the soul is too much so, but there is such a thing as a broken heart in the sense that a woman's love may be thrown coldly back to her, chilling her heart and searing it, so that it becomes wholly callous to any other emotion, or else if the victim be sensitive, utterly ruining her happiness, and casting a black shadow over her whole life. Depend upon it such occurrences are not rare, they are shamefully frequent and this alone it is that renders it a dangerous thing to expose a fair, innocent girl to the approaches of unprincipled and heartless men.

But the eternal law of Justice is satisfied in this, as in everything else. The men are not alone guilty. It is a sad reflection that there are women who are so insensible to the finer instincts of their sex, as to treat unwary and susceptible men in the same unfeeling manner. We think it can be laid down as a general proposition, that no woman ever had a right to refuse a man, unless that man is a fool. That is to say, that no sensible man ever offered his hand to a woman unless he judged from her conduct towards him that his affection for her was reciprocated. To be sure there are men who, laying to heart the old and foolish adage that "faint heart never won fair lady," rush in where they feel sure they are not wanted, and where wiser men would fear to tread, but these are comparatively rare exceptions: the larger number of men who endure the pang of a refusal, can comfort themselves with the reflection, if it be any comfort, that they have wasted their love on an unworthy woman.

Most men would be very careful to assure themselves of their exact position in the woman's estimation before they offered themselves. If there be any reason to suppose, from the young lady's conduct, that she is not favorably disposed, there are very few who would risk the mortification of a negative reply to their proposal. But females who are guilty of such heartlessness, are either too much wanting in the delicate sensibilities of true women to perceive the drift of a man's conduct, towards them, or so blinded by their vanity, which is pampered by assidious attention, that they are willing to place him in a false position before a gossiping and scandal-loving world, in order to gratify it.

The fact is, making love is a serious thing, and the emotions of the heart which a member of one sex excites towards the other are the best and noblest of which the soul is capable. The person, therefore, whether male or female, who trespasses with a rude tread upon such holy ground, who tears open the portals which conceal the most sacred feelings from the gaze of the world only to close them again, hopelessly inflicts a deep and irreparable injury, an injury for which, were it possible, he or she should be held directly liable, and made personally respons ible. Sooner or later retribution will come, and when it does, it will come with terrible force, either in the same manner, or in the cold contempt of honest people, or else in that utter callousness and hardness of heart which is the sure result of continued trifling.—*Saturday Night.*

PURITY OF YOUTH.

Over the beauty of the plum and apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself—the soft delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever, for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water as you please yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from heaven! On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass, covered with landscapes—mountains, lakes and trees blended in a beautiful, fantastic picture. Now, lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger or by the warmth of the palm, all the delicate tracery is obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which, when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character, it is a sign that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated; it can only be forgiven.

THE THREE WISHES.

There was once a wise emperor who made a law that to every stranger who came to his court a friedfish should be served. The servants were directed to take notice if, when the stranger had eaten the fish to the bone on one side, if he turned it over and began on the other side. If he did, he was to be immediately seized, and on the third day thereafter he was to be put to death. But by a great stretch of imperial clemency, the culprit was permitted to utter one wish each day, which the emperor pledged himself to grant, provided it was not to spare his life. Many had already perished in consequence of this edict, when, one day, a count and his young son presented themselves at court. The fish was served as usual, and when the count had removed all the flesh from one side, he turned it over, and was about to commence on the other, when he was suddenly seized and thrown into prison and was told of his approaching doom. Sorrow stricken, the count's young son besought the emperor to allow him to die in the room of his father: a favor which the monarch was pleased to accord him. The count was accordingly released from prison and his son was thrown into his cell in his stead. As soon as this had been done, the young man said to his gaolers—"You know I have the right to make three demands before I die; go and tell the emperor to send me his daughter and a priest to marry us." The first demand was not much to the emperor's taste; nevertheless he felt bound to keep his word, and he therefore complied with the request to which the princess had no kind of objection. This occurred in times when kings kept their treasures in a cave, or in a tower set apart for the purpose, and on the second day of his imprisonment the young man demanded the king's treasurers. If his first demand was a bold one, the second was not less so, still an emperor's word is sacred, and having made the promise he was forced to keep it; and the treasures of gold and silver and jewels were placed at the prisoner's disposal. On getting possession of them he distributed them profusely among the courtiers, and soon he made a host of friends by his liberality.

The emperor began now to feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Unable to sleep, he rose early on the third morning, and went, with fear in his heart, to the prison to hear what the third wish was to be.

"Now," said he to the prisoner, "tell me what your third demand is, that it may be granted at once, and you may be hung out of hand, for I am tired of your demands."

"Sire," answered his prisoner, "I have but one more favor to request of your majesty, which when you have granted, I shall die content. It is merely that you will cause the eyes of those who saw my father turn the fish over to be put out."

"Very good," replied the emperor, "your demand is but natural and springs from a good heart. Let the chamberlin be seized," he continued, turning to his guards.

"I, sire?" cried the chamberlain; I did not see anything—it was the steward."

"Let the steward be seized, then," said the king.

But the steward protested with tears in his eyes that he had not witnessed anything of what had been reported, and said it was the butler. The butler declared that he had seen nothing of the matter, and that it must have been one of the valets. But they protested that they were utterly ignorant of what had been charged against the count; in short it turned out that nobody could be found who had seen the count commit the offence, upon which the princess said: "I appeal to you my father, as to another Solomon. If nobody saw the offence committed the count cannot be guilty, and my husband is innocent."

The emperor frowned, and forthwith the courtiers began to murmur, and then he smiled, and immediately their visages became radiant.

"Let it be so," said his majesty. "Let him live, though I have put many to death for a lighter offense than his. But if he is not hung, he is married. Justice has been done.

THE CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, writes thus to the Springfield Republican regarding the late great earthquake:

It was twelve o'clock and forty minutes. In the Unitarian church the congregation were standing in the singing of the last hymn. It was that sublime line of victory and power, "Rise, imperial Salem, rise." The choristers had come to the last verse:

"The seas shall waste, the skies to smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away."

The organ caught up the mighty theme and swept through the heavens with exultant power. At the very instant the building trembled and a flash of consternation went through the audience; the choral song seemed buffeted by the sea and lost for a moment in the multitudinous waters; but it rose again and caught the victorious strain, when another vibration racked the edifice from its foundation stone to its topmost timbers; the voice of the choir sank as some spent swimmer in a midnight sea. The building was falling! The roof cracked! Bricks and mortar grated and ground! The prophecy of the stones in that other temple was about to be literally fulfilled in this; and upon whomsoever this stone should fall, should be ground to powder!—The great pipe of the organ fell from its place! The plaster finish cleaved from the ceiling! The building twisted and sprung as a long gaunt steamer bends under the stroke of her engines! It was a moment of unspeakable agony, but it was all over! Men who had gone with their hymn-books came back after their hats, and the audience lingered awhile to give mutual expressions of emotion fear and gratitude. In the evening we came back again, and sung through the unfinished hymn (a never to be forgotten song,) offered prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and went to our homes.

OCCUPATION.—Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for a human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent—rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that they may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling and most selfish is he who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion that brings no joy to his fellow men.

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriagable young lady.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

The slaveholder's rebellion would never have been inaugurated, had the people of the South for the past thirty years, believed in the payment of a liberal school tax: and it would never have been crushed, had the people of the North and West during the same period, refused the payment of said tax for the education of the masses. Had a good common school system been adopted throughout the southern States thirty years ago, the nation would not to-day stagger under her heavy debt of three billions.

No intelligent citizen can longer deny that the school tax is the best tax, the most remunerative as well as the most important, that he is called upon to pay. Far better than an investment in five-twenties, excellent as that may be, is the payment of a generous school tax. For many years our leading educators and other close and intelligent observers have in some degree appreciated the great blessings which this particular tax was conferring upon us as a nation. But not even these men could know the full value of the investment which we of the North had been making from year to year, until the hour of sore trial came, and our nation was plunged into a protracted civil war. Other and heavier taxes we have paid to meet current demands upon the public treasury, but this tax has proven the seed corn which has multiplied itself ten thousand fold, for it was the abiding influence of the Common School that saved the nation. And in preserving our nationality, who will pretend to estimate the blessings it has conferred, not only upon ourselves as a people, but upon the human race the wide world over!

When, therefore, we have found this investment to pay so handsome a dividend, what better policy can we adopt than to increase our annual installments? It is the part of wisdom to reap the full benefits which this tax is able to confer. Towards this rational view of the matter, popular sentiment is steadily "marching on." Parents see more clearly than ever before that it is better, far better, to expend a part of their means upon the education of their children than to give them a few additional acres or bequeath them a few hundred dollars more in their wills. They have learned that property may be lost, that wealth may take to itself wings, oftentimes leaving the bankrupt wretchedly poor and utterly hopeless, but that a good education, backed by a reasonably good degree of energy, in a cash capital which can neither be lost nor stolen. And since the public schools are open to all, this large class of patrons is desirous that they shall be rendered as efficient as any other schools made prominent by private enterprise.

The time was—nor is the period very remote—when the "blind public" grumbled at the payment of a tax much lower than is now paid willingly—in many cases gladly. The beggarly pittance paid the teacher but a few years ago, has been increasing until in some localities it fairly deserves the name of salary. Salaries double and treble those formerly paid, are now advertised in many directions, and the profession of teaching is taking a more dignified rank since teachers themselves are better qualified, and the public is growing into a better appreciation of the true character of their labors.

But the school tax in most parts of the country, is still far below what the importance of this interest demands, and whatever other taxes may go lower, because of a decrease in the national debt or a reduction of the national expenditure, *this* must continue to go higher, in order that we may build better school houses, furnish them with better appliances of teaching, secure the services of a more devoted and qualified class of instructors, and carry our common school system, of noble capacity and richest promise, to a far higher degree of efficiency.—*Lancaster Ev. Express.*

LUTHER'S FAITH.

It is faith which gave Luther this clearness of vision:

"I have lately seen two miracles," he says: "the first, as I was looking out of my window and saw the stars in heaven and all that beautiful vaulted roof of God, and yet saw no pillars on which the Master Builder had fixed this vault; yet the heavens fell not, but all that grand arch stood firm. Now there are some who search for such pillars and want to touch and grasp them, and since they cannot, wonder and tremble as if the heaven must certainly fall, for no other reason but because they cannot touch and grasp the pillars. If they could lay hold on those, think they, then the heavens would stand firm!

"The second miracle was this: I saw great clouds rolling over us, with such a ponderous weight that they might be compared to a great ocean, and yet I saw no foundation on which they rested or were based, nor any shore which kept them back; yet they fell not on us, but frowned on us with a stern countenance and fled. But when they passed by, then shone forth both the foundation and our roof which had kept them back—the rainbow! Yet that was indeed a weak, thin, slight foundation and roof, which soon melted away into the clouds and was more like a shadowy prism, such as we see through colored glass than a strong and firm foundation; so that we might well distrust that feeble dyke which kept back that terrible weight of waters, and that it guards us safely. But there are some who look rather at the thickness and massy weight of water, and clouds than at this thin narrow bow of promise. They would like to feel the strength of that thin shadowy, evanescent arch, and because they cannot do this they are ever fearing that the cloud will bring back the deluge.—*Schoabury Cotta Family.*

ITS A PITY TO THROW AWAY THAT SHILLING."—A young man in England having entertained a tender passion for a young woman felt such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart, and resolved on an expedient which would bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergymen and requested that the bans of marriage might be published according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears, she was filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment. He bore the sally with fortitude, observing that, if she did not think proper to have him, she could go to the clergyman and forbid the bans. After a moment's pause, she took wit in her anger, and said, "As it has been done, it is a pity that the shilling should be thrown away.

☞ "Why, Bill, what is the matter with you? You look down in the mouth." "Well Pete, I guess if you had been through what I have, you'd look bad, too." "What's the matter?" "You know Sarah Snivels, don't you, Pete?" "Yes." "Well, I discarded her, last night" "You did! What for?" "Well, I'll tell you: She said she wouldn't marry me, and I'd discard any gal that would treat me in that way."

"WHAT WILL YOU SAY, SIR?"

When Thos. Hoopoo, a native of the South Sea Islands, had been about two years in the Cornwall Mission School, he took a journey with a friend, and spent an evening in a select company, who were much entertained by the questions proposed to him by an irreligious lawyer and his amusing answers. At length Thomas said, in substance.

"I am a poor heathen boy. It is not strange that my blunders in English should amuse you. But soon there will be a larger meeting than this. We shall all be there. They will ask us all one question, namely, "Do you love the Lord Jesus Christ?"—Now, sir, I think I can say, Yes. What will you say sir?"

He ceased: a death-like stillness pervaded the room. At length it was broken by a proposition of the lawyer, that as the evening was far spent, they should have a season of devotion, in which Thomas should lead. It was acceded to; and Thomas, in his accustomed meek and affectionate manner, addressed the Throne of Grace. Soon he prayed for the lawyer in person, alluding to his learning and talent, and besought that he might not be ignorant of the way to salvation through Christ. As he proceeded thus, the emotion of the lawyer rose above restraint. He sobbed aloud. The whole company were affected, and sobs drowned the speaker's voice. Soon they separated and retired to their respective rooms. But there was no rest for the lawyer. The question of Thomas rung in his ears, "*What will you say sir?*" He paced his room in anguish. The spirit of God renewed his heart.

National Peculiarities.

"The Englishman loves liberty like his lawful wife, the Frenchman loves her like his mistress, the German loves her like his grandmother. And yet after all, no one can ever tell how things may turn out. The gumpy Englishmen, in an ill temper with his wife, is capable of some day putting a rope round her neck, and taking her to be sold at Smithfield. The inconstant Frenchman may become unfaithful to his adored mistress, and be seen fluttering about the Palais Royal after another. *But the German will never quite abandon his old grandmother;* he will always keep for her a nook by the chimney-corner, where she can tell her fairy stories to the listening children.

AN Auctioneer was selling a library at auction. He was not very well read in books, but he scanned the titles, trusted to luck, and went ahead. "Here you have," he said, "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; how much 'm I offered for it? How much do I hear for the Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan! 'Tis a first rate book, gentlemen, with six superior illustrations; how much do I hear? All about the Pilgrims, by John Bunyan! Tells where they come from, an' what they *done* arter they landed! Here's a picter of one of 'em *goin' about Plymouth pedlin' with a pack on his back!*"

AN orator, in appealing to the "bone and sinew," said: "My friends, I am proud to see around me to-night the hardy yeomanry of the land, for I love the agricultural interests of the country; and well may I love them, fellow-citizens, for I was born a farmer; the happiest days of my youth were spent in the peaceful avocations of a son of the soil. If I may be allowed to use a figurative expression, my friends, I may say I was raised between two rows of corn." "A pumpkin, by thunder!" exclaimed an inebriated chap just in front of the stage.

SMART LITTLE GIRL.—"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said a judicious parent.

"But ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as neat as I do, and has lots of toys."

"I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish mother; "her father you know is a shoemaker."

"But I don't play with her father; I play with her; she ain't no shoemaker."

THE tears we shed for those we love are the streams which water the garden of the heart, and without them it would be dry and barren, and the gentle flowers of affection would perish.

A WESTERN editor, describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat says;—"When the gale was the highest, the unfortunate craft keeled to larboard, and the captain and another cask of whisky rolled overboard."

AN English married lady has consulted her lawyer on the question whether having married her husband for his money and that money being all spent she is not at liberty to marry again. Decision reserved.

THE world's master spirits can make the silence of their closets more beneficial to mankind than all the noise and bustle of courts, senates, and camps.

THE youth who can sneer at exalted virtue need only to wait for age and experience to become a consummate knave.

IF one-half of the people knew what the other half said about them, friendship would be entirely unknown.

A NOBLE anger at wrong makes all our softer feelings warmer, as a warm climate adds strength to poison and spices.

THE Detroit Post says that all that is left of the Fenian Navy is "the *twig* of war" between the factions of that brotherhood.

MOST men who complain that they have nothing to do, are just about equal to the task.

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet.

NO one can avoid his own company, so he had best make it as good as possible.

A LEGAL wag calls his marriage certificate, strange to say, "a writ of attain'd her."

SWEARING begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation.

TIME has made our lives too long for our hopes, but too brief for our deeds

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JUNE 22, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A DISMAL HOWL.

The Copperhead organ in its last week's issue wails most piteously over the misfortunes of its especial friends, the deserters. Its choicest billingsgate is appropriated to to the task of consigning Gov. Curtin to eternal infamy in the estimation of all present and future deserters. We have no doubt the Governor will be able to endure the imprecations of the whole pack of deserters with as much equanimity as Washington and his compatriots did the anathemas of a similar class, known as *Tories* during the war for independence. The contemplation of the misfortunes of the vilest of men, even where they are the result of their own misdeeds, always excites our sympathy; but when the organ speaks of the "*blood bought*" immunities of these "skedadlers" the thing becomes so supremely ridiculous as to extort a broad grin from the most rueful of countenances. "*Blood bought immunities of deserters*" !!! What a burlesque upon the poor chicken-hearted miscreants!—Well may the disconsolate deserter beg to be saved from such farcical vindications. After thus cruelly holding up the objects of its sympathies to the public scorn and contempt, it bravely tells the poor fellows "not a hair of your heads shall be hurt"—brave words, when no one has ever hinted at violence; a generous government instead of bringing them to a just and well merited punishment has contented itself with depriving them of citizenship, while it holds the protecting aegis of the law over their persons and property, and permits them to hide themselves in the deepest retirement, *not even asking them to come forth and vote.* Possess your souls in patience ye faint hearted ones, ye shall not need even the proffered protection of your *valiant* organ, provided you keep out of reach of the boys that wore the blue. But most unlucky, most unfortunately farcical of all this lugubrious howl is the closing exhortation, "be firm, trust in the Lord, and keep your powder dry," a watchword stolen from the Puritans and redolent of Plymouth rock, an exhortation, to "keep their powder dry," to the men who, in mortal terror, with quaking hearts and pallid faces, fled to the fastnesses of the mountains and the Canadian border lest they should scent even afar off the *smell* of powder! "Keep your powder dry"! why it's enough to throw the poor fellows into convulsions or start them hot-foot for the nearest patch of woods. Well may the poor deserter cry in utter despair 'save me from my friends.'

☞ The Copperhead leaders have been in a pretty bad stew for the last week making preparation for the Convention which was held on last Tuesday. They had a desperate time quieting all the fears of the faithful. They had apparently too much timber on hand, some of it we are afraid, will be useless in the future. The *Gazette* has week after week lectured the aspiring upon the propriety of sticking to the nomination once made, while it labored hard secretly, no doubt, to bring about the defeat of the very individuals whom it was lecturing to stand by the nomination. We suspect the defeated understand it by this time.

☞ The news from Europe indicates fully the determination of Austria and Prussia to settle their difficulties by a resort to the arbitrament of the sword. It is thought that the conflict will become general. The effort to settle the matters at variance between these two great nations, by the submission of them to a general conference of all the powers, has proved abortive. The next mail may bring us the accounts of battles fought and victories won. We have a warm sympathy for Prussia in the approaching conflict and hope she may be able to overcome her formidable adversary.

☞ The Copperheads use the same amount of vituperation in regard to the Soldiers' Convention which assembled in Pittsburgh on the 6th inst., that they did with regard to giving the soldiers a vote while in the service. It is the same old bile. The soldiers have been their deadly enemies whenever they have been at a respectable distance. The Rebels and Copperheads agree most singularly.

☞ The act disfranchising deserters is the most deadly blow to Copperheadism that has been inflicted since the overthrow of the Rebellion. They intended forming Clymer Soldier Clubs throughout the State, and imagine their chagrin when about to commence the work of love to find three-fourths of all their soldiers' disfranchised. It was wicked in Governor Curtin to sign the bill and thereby spoil the hopes of those already despairing.

☞ Gold sold up to 160¼ in New York on last Saturday. The cause of this heavy rise is attributed to the almost certain resort to arms on the Continent and continued Bank failures in England.

The New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15.

The vote for United States Senator in the House of Representatives to-day resulted as follows:

James W. Patterson	199
Ira A. Eastman	110
Daniel Clark	2

In the Senate the vote stood:

Patterson	9
Eastman	3

Mr. Patterson was warmly congratulated, in and out of the State House, on his election.

Death of an old Journalist.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Col. W. W. Seaton, well known in connection with the *National Intelligencer*, died to-day, of a cancer, with which he had been afflicted for several months. He was about 81 years of age.

Death of General Cass.

DETROIT, June 17.

General Lewis Cass died in this city at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 83 years.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL ON SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

In commenting on the school legislation of the last session the Pennsylvania School Journal in its May number says:

"Another of the failed measures was the attempt to impose a general State tax for Common School purposes. And here, too, we are free to say, that the instinct of the Legislature was, according to our views of the nature and wants of the system, in the right direction.

The great, strong, republican, conservative feature of the Pennsylvania Common School System, is its District (Township, Borough or City) feature. This leaves with the parents of the youth of each district, through their immediate and responsible representatives, the directors, as much of parental and local control over the schools as is compatible with the fact, that it is a public system. Not only do the District Boards locate and erect the school houses, employ and pay the teachers, regulate the studies, grade the schools, select the school books and fix the duration of instruction, but they also determine the amount of means necessary to effect all these purposes,—each for itself, and in proportion to the wants and wishes of its own people. Whereas, if a general State tax be imposed for school purposes, this individuality and independence of the districts is not only interfered with over the whole State, but in the more populous portions, where also wealth is in the largest proportion to population, the grading of the schools and the elevation of the branches will be checked, that they may be promoted in others."

This all reads very well if we don't happen to see the other side of the question. Let us take a look at the practical working of what is here called the "great, strong, republican, conservative" feature of the Common School System. As the law now stands it requires each district to keep its schools open four months in each year or forfeit the State appropriation. Now the State appropriation is made from the State funds, to which every district in the State contributes its share under a regular and equal system of taxation, and it is but just and right that each district should get its proportionate share of the appropriation. The present school law gives it, only, on the above condition of first keeping the schools of the district open four months in the preceding school year. Under this "*great strong, republican, conservative feature*" the poor district of Red Bank in Armstrong county, was obliged, in 1864, to levy a school tax of 12 mills on the dollar and then accept such indifferent teachers as could be had at $15.50 per month in order to get her share of the State appropriation, while the rich district of Oley, in Berks county, had 5 months school and was enabled to pay $22.50 per month, with a tax of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar (.41 of a mill would have procured her four months school at the same wages as Red Bank,) and to secure her share of the State appropriation. Here we see under the working of the present law a poor district compelled to endure about thirty times as heavy a tax as its rich neighbor or submit to being robbed of its just share of the State appropriation; yet this is but one of a thousand cases that might be cited. We are really astonished that a Journal, that has labored so long and well in the cause of education, should oppose reform where such gross injustice and inequality are known to exist. Again it says:

"There is another strong objection to the School tax, which its advocates do not, or will not appreciate; but which every friend of the system should estimate and take into the account. It is, that in the rich and populous counties the system is not yet so firmly settled in the affections of the people as to be able to withstand every shock, and that therefore sound policy teaches us not unnecessarily to again arouse a hostility which has but recently ceased to be active."

We would simply ask the Journal whether it would advise the abandonment of all measures of reform, because a few rich counties would be likely to object to changing an arrangement, which now gives them the lion's share of the State appropriations without requiring them to bear their proportionate share of the burthens of taxation? We would also call the attention of the Journal to the fact that in its own county of Lancaster, E. Hempfield district can secure but six months school at $29.00 per month with a tax of 13 mills while West Lampeter obtains eight months school at $30,00 per month with a tax of 1.5 mills, in other words, it would require about twelve times as heavy a tax in East Hempfield to enable it to obtain the same educational advantages as its neighbor, West Lampeter; in this view of the case, we are very much mistaken if that portion of the citizens, of rich old Lancaster, residing in East Hempfield would not heartily approve of some measure that would at the same time lighten their taxes and bring them a little nearer an equality, *in* point of educational advantages, with their neighbors. Still further the Journal says:

"Apart from fundamental objections, the act proposed to effect this measure was, to say the least of it, very one-sided. It not only proposed to tax the *property* of the State in proportion to its value, and then to distribute the proceeds in proportion to *population,—thus compelling the richer to contribute to the education of the poorer counties;* but it added a measure, never heard of before, to carry even farther this inequality.

The proceeds of the tax were to be divided into two equal parts;—one, to be distributed amongst the counties in proportion to the number of *youth* between 6 and 21 years of age, in each; and the other to be divided according to the number of *schools* in each. Now we have always believed, that the distribution should be by neither mode; but that funds coming from the State, should be divided according to actual *average attendance* in each district. And the poorer counties would gain by this, for the reason that they have fewer select or private schools than the richer, and will therefore show a larger average. The great reason, however, for this mode is, that it would materially stimulate the attendance and increase the averages. But the proposition to divide any part of the proceeds of a State tax by the number of schools is, beyond all question, most unequal; it being well known, that in such counties as Bradford, the average number on the roll of each of the schools is little over half what it is in such counties as Lancaster;—the result being a double advantage, one in the collection and one in the distribution of the tax."

We call special attention to the sentence we have put in italics. If we were surprised at the ideas set forth in the previous quotations what shall we say of this, which, not only ignores but actually opposes the great fundamental principle of our Common School System. The most striking characteristic of the district feature of the system, so highly eulogised in our first extract, is that all the property of the district shall be equally taxed for the education of its children, in other words, that the property of the rich, shall be taxed to assist in the education of the children of the poor. If this principle is so eminently right and just and good (which we as well as the Journal believe it to be) in regard to the separate district, why should it not be equally right, just and good when extended, not only to all the districts of a county, but to all the counties of the State. The necessity for a reform in the method of distributing the appropriations becomes strikingly apparent when we examine the school reports and find that the present method of distributing them in proportion to the number of taxables has uniformly resulted in favor of the richer counties where taxation is comparatively light and against the poorer where it is always oppressive. Though the schools of the poorer and thinly settled districts may not average more than half as many scholars as those of the richer and more densely populated ones, they must nevertheless have teachers, and though one person may easily teach a school of fifty scholars, two schools of twenty-five scholars each, inevitably require two teachers; this is a fact not in the least difficult to comprehend, but which accounts for the gradual increase of the cost of instruction as we leave the rich and densely populated districts and approach those that are poor and sparsely settled, as well as for the fact, that, the cost of teaching a single scholar per month is $3.70 in Tionesta district, Forest county, while it is but 20 cents in Southampton district, Cumberland county. However great the difference in cost of instruction all are alike the children of the State, and equally entitled to her bounty as well as her care, and that, without the imposition of unequal and unjust burthens. While the Journal may declare that the proposition to divide any portion of the proceeds of the State tax according to the number of schools is most unequal, we as stoutly affirm, that, in view of the diversity existing in surface, soil, climate, wealth and density of population throughout the State, no law, ignoring these facts and, dividing the State appropriation without regard to the number of schools can possibly accomplish any near approximation to an equality in the educational advantages afforded to the children of the State, without an unjust, unequal and oppressive district taxation. We are sorry to be obliged to differ thus radically from the position taken by the School Journal, but we are convinced that a thorough and honest discussion of the proposed new law can only result in good and only wish we had more time and space to devote to a thorough examination and exposition of the facts we have here briefly set forth, as gathered from the school reports, feeling assured that it could have but one result, the triumphant demonstration of the absolute necessity for a radical reform in the administration of the financial department of our Common School System.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Member of Congress from Warren District of this State in a speech in that body on Saturday last, set forth the great danger to our institutions which the success of the Democratic policy of Reconstruction would create. He showed that, if the entire South should be permitted to take part in the next Presidential election, it would, in conjunction with the Border States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and only three of the strongly Copperhead States of the North, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut be able to elect a President and Congress of the same political stamp, and so take hold of the reins of government and undo all the beneficial effects of the war and inflict positive hardships upon the loyal masses of the country. We quote from his summary of evils which would be certain to follow such a Rebel Victory—for Rebel victory it would be indeed:

"Pensions must then be surrendered, or divided with Confederate claimants; service in the Union Army, would be an impediment to political success and the Treasury, supplied by the industry and economy of the North, would be steadily absorbed in Confederate damages. Then your creditors might count their worthless bonds and learn exactly how much it cost to reclaim their fugitive masters. Then the pensionless widows and orphans of our valiant dead might bemoan in poverty and neglect the ingratitude of a Republic saved by a husband's and father's blood. And then our surviving soldiers must conceal their honorable scars to save a humble position in the Capital they helped to preserve—for the enemy. Then, sir, we will all see, feel and realize what the opposition in different phraseology constantly assert, that the object of the war was to force the Rebels to become our rulers. *Exchange.*

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Conference Abandoned—Hopes of Peace almost Vanished.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The Inman steamer City of Paris, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, and Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here this morning.

It is fully confirmed that the proposed Conference is abandoned, owing to the demands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France and Russia as tantamount to a refusal. All negotiations are broken off by the neatrals, and it remains for the armed powers to negotiate among themselves or commence war. Hopes of peace have almost vanished.

The London *Times* says: Daily, almost hourly, the chances of peace fade away. It believes the first event will occur in the Elba Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of Silesia.

The *Daily News* says appearances indicate that a declaration of war, or a manifesto equivalent to it will proceed from Prussia.

The Prussian Government had issued a circular note to the neutral powers, charging Austria with flagrant breach of treaties, by referring the Holstein question to the Diet. Prussia also sent a protest to Austria, declaring that the measures announced by Austria in the Diet are in violation of the treaty of Gastein, and cause the suspension of the Duchies, and restores the powers to the position accorded them by the treaty of Vienna.

An Austrian circular declares that Austria will observe the Gastien Convention until a definite settlement of the question of the Duchies is effected. The only object in referring the matter to the Diet was to effect such settlement.

Military preparations are reported from all quarters.

After another long debate on the reform bill, Hoyter's amendment in favor of the postponement was withdrawn, and the bill was ultimately referred to the Committee with division. The impression was abroad that the measure would be withdrawn, but the Government gave no indication of such a step.

Spain increased her army to 85,000.

Agra & Masterman's bank had suspended. Their liabilities were heavy and wide-spread. The directors do not doubt but that all will be paid in full, and only an inconsiderable amount of paid up capital will be lost. The event caused considerable commercial depression, although it was not unexpected.

The crisis on the continent continues, and war is apparently inevitable.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Constitutional Amendment Passed by the House.—The Vote—Ayes, 120 Republicans; Nays, 32 Democrats.—Certified Copies to be Sent to the Governors of the States.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The House to day took up and finally passed the joint resolution from the Senate proposing an amendment to the Constitution as conditions precedent to a restoration of the Union. But two hours debate were allowed which were mostly occupied by the Democrats in fifteen minute speeches. Mr. Stevens, though evidently quite ill, closed the debate in a speech of fifteen minutes. The House gathered around him as he spoke, and every member listened intently to his remarks. He did not fully approve of every feature of the amendment as it came from the Senate, but declared that he was willing to defer to others and accept it as a whole, as it was now before the House. The vote was then taken, and resulted ayes 120, nays 32. It was strictly a party vote, every Republican present, including Raymond, Stillwell, Hale and Green Clay Smith, voting for it. The Democratic vote was cast solid against it. Twenty one members were absent. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, but the usual demonstrations of applause were omitted.

The Clerk of the House will now forward to the Governors of the various States a certified copy of the amendment for ratification by the Legislatures thereof.

The House Concurs in the Senate Amendments.—Speech By Thaddeus Stevens.

WASHINGLON June 13.

Mr. Stevens introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 28th of May, to enable the States in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, which was ordered to be printed. The substitue contains the following new section in reference to Tennessee: "Section 9.—Whereas The State of Tennessee has returned to her allegiance to the United States, and by a regular convention of her citizens has framed a constitution, which, on being submitted to the people, has been duly ratified, and which though not fully republican nor suited to the altered condition of her institutions, yet as it contains many elements of a just government; therefore.

Be it enacted, That the State of Tennessee may be admitted to representation in Congress, and her present Senators and Representatives, if found to be duly appointed, elected and qualified may be admitted to seats on taking the required oath: *provided* that unless the said State of Tennessee shall before the first day of January next, either by legislation or constitutional provision, enfranchise all classes of her citizens and extend the right of suffrage impartially to every class and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitors or witnesses, and shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, Article 14th, proposed by this Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the State of Tennessee exclusively, shall cease and become null and void and the said State shall no longer be represented in Congress.

The third section is altered so as to read: SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall deem it proper, he shall issue his proclamation directing a convention to be called to form legitimate constitutions for their respective States. And shall direct an election to be held on a day certain, to choose delegates to a convention which shall meet at the time specified by him at the Capitol of the State and form a state Constitution which shall be submitted to a vote of the people and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters shall be declared the constitution of the State.

The sixth section, declaring that those who have forfeited their citizenship shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they shall have filed their intention to be reinvested with the right of citizenship, is amended so as to reduce the term to three years.

The Senate amendments to the Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States were taken from the Speaker's table for action by the House.

Mr. Stevens stated that if the House portion of the Committee on Reconstruction had examined the Senate amendments and were unanimously of opinion that they should be concurred in, the amendments were so slight that unless the gentlemen on the other side desired to discuss it, the members on his side were willing to take the vote at once. If, however, discussion was desired, he suggested that speeches should be limited to fifteen minutes, as he proposed to call the previous question at half past three o'clock.

Mr. Harding, of Ky., proposed that the Democratic side should have one hour allowed them for debate, to be divided among them as they choose.

Mr. Stevens agreed to that.

It was understood that the Democratic hour would be parcelled between Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, Harding, of Kentucky, and Finck, of Ohio. He was followed on his own side of the question by Messrs. Fink and Harding, (of Ky.,) and on the Republican side by Messrs, Henderson and Spaulding.

The House then seconded the previous question, and Mr. Stevens closed the debate He congratulated the House and the country that a scheme was soon to be submitted to the people for the admission of an outlawed community to the privileges and advantages of civilized and free government, and a scheme containing, he said, much positive good though omitting of many better things. In my youth, he continued, in manhood, and in my old age, I have fondly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our institutions, and released us from the obligations, the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, free and just men of this Republic would turn to their professions, and their conscience would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of oppression of inequality of rights of the recognized degradation of the poor and the superior caste of the rich. In short that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic, but that which arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. I find that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portions of the ancient edifice, and leaving its other parts to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts and the storms of despotism. Do you inquire why, holding these reins, and possessing some will of my own, I accept so imperfect a proposition? I answer, because I live among men, and not among angels; among men as intelligent as determined as independent as myself who, not agreeing with me, do not choose to yield their opinions. Mutual consideration, therefore, is our only resort for mutual hostility. We might well have been justified in making renewed and more strenuous efforts for a better plan. Could we have had the co-operation of the Executive, with his cordial assistance, the rebel States might have been made model republics and this Nation an empire of universal freedom; but he preferred restoration to reconstruction. He chose that the slave states should remain as nearly as possible in their ancient condition, with such small modifications as he and his prime minister should suggest without any impertinent interference from Congress. He anticipated the ligitimate action of the national legislature and by rank usurpation erected governments in the provinces, imposed upon them institutions in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner and now maintains them as legitimate governments, and insolently demands that they be represented in Congress on equal terms with the loyal States. To repress this tyranny, and at the same time to do some justice to the conquered rebels, requires caution. The great danger is, that the seceders may soon overwhelm the loyal men in Congress. The haste urged upon us by some loyal, but impetuous men; their anxiety to embrace the representatives of rebels their ambition to display their dexterity in the use of the broad mantle of charity and especially the danger arising from the unscrupulous use of patronage, and from the oily rations of false prophets, famous for sixty day obligations, and for protested political promises admonish us to make no further delay.

Referring to the third section, Mr. Stevens said he could not look upon the Senate amendment as an improvement. In his judgment, it endangered the government of the country, both State and National, and might give the next Congress and President to the reconstructed rebels with their enlarged basis of representation and the exclusion of loyal men of color from the ballot box. He saw no hope of safety unless in the prescription of proper enabling acts which should do justice to the freedmen and enjoin enfranchisement as a conditional precedent. While he saw much good in the proposition he did not pretend to be satisfied with it, and still he was anxious for its speedy adoption for he deprecated delay. Let us, he said in conclusion, no longer delay. Let us take what we can get now and hope for better things in future legislation in enabling acts or other provisions.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on concurring in the amendment of the Senate. Several anouncements having been made of members absent or paired and as to how they would have voted.

Mr. Eldridge, in ridicule, announced that if Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, had not been turned out of their seats they would have voted "No;" to which Mr. Stevens added that if Jefferson Davis was here he would probably have voted the same way. (Laughter and applause.

Mr. Wentworth added—"So would Jake Thompson."

The Speaker directed his own name to be called and he voted aye.

The vote was a strictly party vote, and resulted—yeas, 120; nays, 32.

The Speaker announced that over two thirds of both Houses having agreed to the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the joint resolution was passed.

The Constitutional Amendment as it was Passed Perfected by both Houses of Congress.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses Concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the peoportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Staae Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by a vote of twothirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Report of the Joint Committe on Reconstruction.

The detailed report of the Committee on Reconstrction made in each House of Congress, sets forth the reasons for the conclusion to which they came in reporting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the two bills with which the public are already familiar. Speaking of the condition of the Confederate States at the close of the rebellion, the committee say these States were in an utter state of exhaustion and without governments. The President had no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate. The laws gave him no authority over the subject of re-organization. By the Constitution he was Commander-in Chief of the army and navy. It was his duty, under the laws of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people against violence from any quarter until provision should be made for their government. He might, as President assemble Congress and submit the whole matter to the law-making power, or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. As to the Governors appointed by the President, it could not be contended that they posessed, or could exercise, any but military authority. They had no power to organize civil governments nor to exercise any authority except that which inferred in their own persons under their commissions. Neither had the President, as Commander-in-Chief, any other than military power, but he was in exclusive possession of the military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would relax it; when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might, perhaps permit the people to assemble and to initiate local governments and to execute such local laws as they might choose to form, not inconsistent with, nor in opposition to, laws of the United States, and if satisfied they might safely be left to themselves, he might withdraw the military force altogether, and leave the people of any or all of these States to govern themselves without his interference.

The report, which is a long one concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case:

The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equally intense love for the late Confederacy, nurtured by the war is decisive. While it appears that all are unwilling to submit, at least for the time being to Federal authority, it is equally clear the ruling motives is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army, and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed. Southern men who adhered to the Union are bitterly baited and relentlessly persecuted in some localities, prosecutions have been instituted in the State courts again Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed; all such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission; having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerers, their lives especially their property, might be preserved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and very generally indicated throughout the Northern press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the crime they had committed, defiant towards the Federal Government, and regardless of their duties as citizens. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited towards the United States, under such circumstances is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency we receive only an insulting denial of our authority, in return for our kind desire for the resumption of fraternal relations we receive only insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited; the crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of republican government which we have vindicated at so terrible cost are denounced as unjust and oppressive. If we add to this evidence the fact, that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve the insurrectory States of martial law, or to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well disposed people in the South. The proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the Government throughout the insurrectory States would seem alarming.

We now propose to restate, as briefly as possible, the general facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion.

First—the seats of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States with a Confederacy; which levied and waged war, by sea and land, against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the Rebel armies beseiged the Capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 250,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than $3,500,000,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practicable relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decision and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Second—The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war; entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decision and is recognized by the President in public proclamations documents and speeches.

Third—Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress, for their innate purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress, but on the contrary, have voluntarily renounced their right to representation and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them before claiming to be reinstated in their gower, conditions to show that they are qualified to resume federal relations. In order to do this, they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of Government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States that old hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued, viz:

Fourth—Having by this treasonable withdrawal from congress and by flagrant rebellion and war forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued.

Fifth—These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting thereupon all the courts and branches of the Government, and not by the executive department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, confer Congressional Representation upon conquered Rebels and traitors, nor can he in any way qualify much of the Government to exercise its law making power. The authority to restore Rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the commanding General-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth—The question before Congress is then whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted at their own pleasure and on their own terms to participate in making laws for their conquerers, whether conquered Rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle fields, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the Halls of Congress, and through their representatives siezeupon the Government which they fought to destroy; whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies without delay and without imposing such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh—The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instincts of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnson would have been disasters of less magnitude; for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved the anticoercive policy which, under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth—It has been shown in this report and in evidence submitted, that no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we accept the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of the State Conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or Chief Executive qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department the constitutional form of Government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers absorbed in the Executive, and while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they can not but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth.—The necessity of providing adequate safe guards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the disection of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territories as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and by undisputed facts.

Tenth.—The conclusion of your committee therefore, is, that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organization of law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of the Republic; shall have representation on an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of the rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States and the two severed bills designed to carry the same into effect, before referred to. Before closing this report your committee beg leave to state the specific recommendations submitted to them are the result of concession after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic. It was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfection may be eared and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that, finally adopted, it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

(Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES W. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The dissentients are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rodgers.

THE Canadian people have learned by this time that curses, like chickens come home to roost. They winked at organized attempts of rebels to invade our frontier, murder unarmed men and rob banks, but when an armed force lands on their shores and seeks battle with soldiers, they profess great horror at the breach of neutrality.

The Johnson Club here have abandoned all hope of defeating General Geary in Pennsylvania and freely concede he will be elected by a large majority. They have no longer any hope of getting "Clymer" out of the field, who is personally very obnoxious to the President.—*Wash. Cor. Phil. Inq.*

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Nov. 10, 1865.

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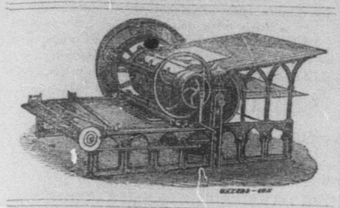

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of Bedford county will meet at their respective places for holding elections, in the various townships, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, on Saturday, June 23, 1866. It will be the duty of the several Vigilance Committees to hold an election on said day, between the hours of 2 o'clock, P. M. and 6 P. M., for the election of two Delegates, from each election district, who shall assemble in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 26, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the selection of conferees to meet similar ones from the other Counties of the District, to nominate a member of Congress, State Senator, and members of the State Legislature; also to place in nomination one person for Prothonotary of Bedford county; also persons to fill the offices of Sheriff, Associate Judge, Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, to be supported by the voters of Bedford county at the next General Election; to appoint a County Committee for the current year, and take such other action as may be deemed essential to the success of the party in the present political campaign. A faithful and hearty compliance with the above request is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chm'n.
M. A. POINTS, Secretary.
Bedford, May 25, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

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THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The Republicans will hold their delegate elections throughout the county to-morrow, (Saturday) to select two delegates in each election district to represent them in the County Convention to assemble in this place on next Tuesday. We would urge upon the substantial men of the party the necessity of attending these elections. Here is the place to commence a good ticket, by selecting men of judgment and character for delegates, and when this is done you can rest assured that the ticket will be such a one as will meet the approbation of the entire party. Very often the men who have no interest in the public welfare, or the party, hold these elections and the result is that tickets are nominated that are far from containing the names of the best and most popular men.

There is one plan of electioneering that we have always deprecated and which we hope that every district in the county will discountenance; it is this:—A candidate announces his name for some particular office, and a week or two immediately preceding the election, he proceeds to canvass the county, the first district he enters he endeavors to find two individuals who are willing to support him for the position to which he aspires, he prevails upon them to run for delegates, and each candidate in his turn pursues the same course, until there are as many setts of delegates as there are candidates in the field. This is no more nor less than an insult to the intelligence of the district, and we would suggest the propriety of our country friends putting their veto upon all such interference with their vested rights. The proper plan is for the voters to hold a caucus previous to opening the election and to select two of their best men to represent them. These gentlemen can be instructed, and if they are the men they ought to be, they will obey their instructions. The people have a perfect right to say who shall be their officers and we are opposed to any under-handed interference with their privileges. Let the delegates elected to-morrow be the best men in the county, and not the suggestions of those who have no other motive than self. If such men come here as we have suggested, a ticket will be nominated that will carry terror into Copperheadism and insure its defeat.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES IN THE COURT HOUSE.—There will be the usual services on next Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the afternoon, Rev. Barrow will deliver a second discourse on "Joseph and his brethren."

THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.—The Copperhead Convention assembled on last Tuesday, and placed the following ticket in nomination:

Congress, A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset; Senator, B. F. Meyers, of Bedford; Prothonotary, O. E. Shannon, of Bedford; Sheriff, Robert Steckman, of Bloody Run; Associate Judge, George W. Gump, of Napier; Commissioner, David Howsare, of Southampton; Poor Director, Michael Diehl, of Colerain, and Auditor, John D. Lucas, of Bloody Run. The whole ticket lies, with one exception, South of the Turnpike in the small space of four districts. Bloody Run, with less than thirty Copperhead votes, has two candidates. There is only one candidate, an unimportant one, West and North of Bedford. Great dissatisfaction appeared to exist, and as far as we were able to learn, no ticket has been nominated for years by that party with as little enthusiasm. It fell like a dead weight, indicative of its doom on the second Tuesday of October.

LOAFERS.—Our town seems to be blessed with an unusual number of the class of animals, belonging to the genus homo, known as loafers. They may be seen on almost any warm afternoon on the shady-side of the hotels; but Sundays are the most prolific days. 'Tis then these drones fairly swarm about hotel fronts and street corners, and block up the pavements, so that even the church-going throngs are constrained to take the street or pass by on the other side, for be it known that loafers seldom exhibit intelligence enough to make way for passers by. It is to be feared that these pests are on the increase, and it behoves the good citizens of the borough to see to it that measures are taken for the abatement of this nuisance before it attains such proportions as to make it unmanageable.

STEAM MERCHANT MILL.—Messrs. John G. Hartley, William M. Hartley and S. S. Metzgar "raised" their new mill in this borough during last week, and have it now ready for the roofing. The building is 40 by 60 feet and three stories high. They contemplate having it in running order by the middle of August. We hear it currently reported that a Planing Mill is to be attached. These gentlemen deserve great credit for this enterprise. This is the first application of steam to a Mill in this county. We hope the project may be a paying one, and we have no doubt that it will be, all the fogies to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROGRESS OF THE EPISCOPAL MOVEMENT IN BEDFORD.—There seems at last to be every prospect of our having an Episcopal church in Bedford. The Vestry have just received from an Architect in Philadelphia the design of a very beautiful stone gothic edifice, which if erected, will be quite an ornament to the town. It is proposed to build on the South east corner of John and the proposed extension of Richard streets, being part of the Watson estate, and will be a very pretty location. On referring to our advertising columns will be found a notice of a public sale, under a recent enabling act of the Legislature, of the the lots on Penn street known as the Episcopal lots which will take place on Saturday, July 7.

A MODEL HOTEL.—Our friend Morrison of Huntingdon is the beau ideal of a landlord and keeps one of the best hotels in the State. "Morrison knows how to keep a hotel" is the spontaneous exclamation of all who have stopped with him in his new house opposite the Central Railroad Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. We advise our travelling friends to give him a call, and if they are not well entertained we will agree to foot the bill. If any of our hotel keepers travel that way they may learn a thing or two by stopping at Morrison's.

THE following is a complete list of the appointments of Surveyor General Campbell:—Theo. K. Babcock, chief clerk, Cambria Co.; A. F. Armstrong, Franklin; Wm. Evans, Indiana; H. A. Caldwell, Blair; W. H. Seibert, Schuylkill; J. W. Blundin, Philadelphia; L. M. Hicks, Somerset; Alfred Tyhurst, Huntingdon; A. B. Yoder, Dauphin; L. Stroup, Philadelphia; C. McCurdy, Dauphin; Samuel Ake, Bedford; John R. Shriner, Lancaster; Samuel Hamilton, Beaver. Messenger—T. J. Black, Dauphin.

A CAMPAIGN paper called "The Climber" is announced by the Copperhead *Gazette* at Bedford. If it expects to rise by the fortunes of the Democratic party, it has a mighty slim support to "climb" upon.—*Norristown Herald.*

PETITIONS for an increase of the Tariff are open for signatures at the office of this paper, and copies will be furnished to any one who will serve the country by obtaining names on them.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Juniata Base Ball Club was called Friday evening, June 15, B. F. Myers, President in the chair.

The Secretary being absent, A. King, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

W. Bollinger and J. G. Minnich, Jr., were elected active members.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, it was agreed that two captains be appointed who should choose two nines.

The President appointed A. Lyon and I. F. Grove.

After some debate Tuesday and Friday of each week were the days selected for playing, and 3 o'clock P. M. the hour.

The two nines were then chosen, and are as follows:

I. F. Grove, Capt.	A. Lyon, Capt.
E. M. Alsip,	H. C. Reamer,
H. W. Fisher,	A. King, Jr.,
S. Wills,	N. J. Lyon,
Wm. McMullin,	Dr. W. Watson,
J. L. Lewis,	B. F. Myers,
W. Fyan,	J. T. Keagy,
J. Palmer,	G. Mengel,
W. Bollinger,	J. G. Minich, Jr.

On motion of Dr. Watson, W. A. Nicodemus was elected umpire.

On motion of J. L. Lewis, Dr. Anderson and J. Lutz were elected scorers.

On motion of N. J. Lyon, a committee were appointed to superintend the improvement of the ball ground. The President appointed N. J. Lyon, A. Lyon and A. King, Jr., committee.

On motion of H. C. Reamer, the President appointed N. J. Lyons, J. T. Keagy and J. L. Lewis a committee to procure new bats and ball.

On motion of J. L. Lewis, the report of the meeting was ordered to be published.

On motion the meeting was adjourned until the next regular monthly meeting.

A. KING, Jr., Sec. *pro tem.*

Our Book Table.

The American Educational Monthly, (Shermorhorn, Bancroft & Co., 430 Broom st. N. Y.,) for July is on our table. We note its contents as follows, viz: Pedagogical Law, Isometric Drawing for Common Schools, A Few of My Troubles, Prof. Barth the African Explorer, The Frozen Mammoth of Siberia, The Eta Pi Society, and A Bureau of Education, with editorial jottings, Correspondence, review of current publications, &c.

The Lady's Friend for July.—The July No. opens with an unusually handsome and suggestive engraving called The Distressed Bachelor. In the Fashion Plate, tasteful and attractive as usual, is a charmiug bridal dress. Then there is a wood cut of many piquant faces illustrating The Hair, The Pointalide Veil, Zouave Jacket, and a plate consisting of seven figures of ladies and children, showing the newest and prettiest of the Summer Fashions. Music—"Idora Schottish." Among the stories are The Distressed Bachelor; Pauline Beranger's Story, by Una Locke; the conclusion of Sybil Ainsworth: The Boy and the Man; and an interesting biographical sketch of Madame Roland, called forth by some recent discoveries. The poetry is by Maggie C. Pyburn, Emily Lester Leigh, Una Locke, J. T. Tutwiler, J. T. T., and others. The Toilet Novelties and Work Table are as usual profusely illustrated; and in the Editor's Department are Book Notices, Receipts, meeting the wants of the season, description of Fashions, &c.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4; 8 copies and one *gratis*) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 310 Walnut street Philadelphia.

U. S. COURT AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The June term of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania—composed of forty-four counties—will commence on Monday at Williamsport, Lycoming county.

The issue joined in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to determine whether there has been a "misuse or abuse of the charter" by the company, will come up for trial on Wednesday. It was called up on the first day of the May term in this city, but owing to the illness of Judge Veech, the counsel engaged, it was postponed until the June term, and an order made fixing the 20th inst. as the day it should be taken up. The question will be passed upon by a jury, and a large number of witnesses from this city, as well as from various points along the line of the road, have been subpœnaed by the Connellsville Company. Among the counsel engaged by the P. & C. Co. are J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, and Geo. Shiras, Esq., of this city. Hon. W. B. Lowrie and Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., of this city, are retained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

LEGISLATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Napier township, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN H. FILLER, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

To the Union Voters of Bedford county:

I would most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, subject to the decision of your County Convention In submitting my name for your support, I urge no superior claims, but pledge myself, if favored with your confidence, to advocate the adoption of such Legislation as will fully meet the requirements of the District. I shall labor constantly for such measures as will tend to the developement of our boundless resources, and first and foremost, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to secure the construction of the great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Southern tier of counties are so vitally interested, *by the enactment of a Free Railway Law.*

It is unnecessary for me to allude to my political sentiments; in the future as in the past, I shall support, most heartily, those principles which have been, and are now, advocated by the Republican party, and which, I am satisfied, must be adopted to secure the permanency of Republican institutions.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry township, as a suitable person for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. C. U. Hailman, Mr DAVID STOMBAUGH to Miss MATILDA SPEECE, both of this county.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Snake Springs, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Rev. A. R. MILLER, Pastor of the M. E. Church at Bedford Station, and Miss SADIE HARTLEY, second daughter of the Hon. John G. Hartley.

The happy couple have our earnest wishes for their future prosperity. May they be happy, the happiest of their race. And may they learn

"That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., June 21.

Flour	$13.50a14.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on the Naugel Farm for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, nuts, fruit, wood, barking or breaking off or pulling up little trees, or passing through the enclosures.

jun22:3t* FRED'K. C. NAUGEL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber, one of the administrators of the estate of John Blackhart, dec'd, will apply to the next Orphans' Court to be holden for Bedford county, on the 1st Monday of September next, for a discharge from his said office of administrator.

june 22:3t WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

ESTRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Ray's Cove, East Providence tp., Bedford county, two medium sized brown MULES, one mare and one horse. No other mark. WM. SHAFER.

june2..3t

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD AT PUBLIC SALE.

There will be exposed at public sale, under a recent enabling act of the Legislature, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. upon the premises, the TOWN LOTS owned by the Episcopal Church, in Bedford, lying 120 feet front on Penn street and being 240 feet in depth. Terms, one fourth cash, remainder in six months. The lots will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers, provided the whole be sold.

june 22 BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Estate of JOHN AKE, Esq., late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN T. AKE,
jun22:6t* ABM. H. HULL, Administrators.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

By WILLIAM SWINTON. The Standard History of the GRAND ARMY. The greatest Work on the War. Universally endorsed by army officers and the press.

This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.

This work presents a rare chance to make money. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
jun22:4t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Tuesday, July 3, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near Wm. Eguif's in Juniata township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises on the day of letting.

GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.

Attest: John G. Fisher, clerk. jun22

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1866, the following described property of Jeremiah Brown, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND in said Borough of Bedford, on the south side of John street, being lot No. 3 in the plan of Lots laid out by Maj. S. M. Barclay, fronting on John street 50 feet, and running back 200 feet to a twenty feet alley, with a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE thereon erected, adjoining lots of Samuel Bagley on the West and Henry Dorsey on the east. Terms, CASH. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. H. NICODEMUS,

Bedford, June 15, 1866. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of JUNE, 1866, in said township, a tract of land containing 107 acres, about 40 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, having a two story Log House, and out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Lemuel Griffin, Mrs. Shedron and others, situate one mile north of the Chambersburg pike.

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

jun15:3t WM. GRACEY, Adm'r.

MERCHANT MILL FOR RENT,

Situated on the Canal, East of Cumberland, one mile from the B. & O. R. R., on a never failing stream of water, will be rented for cash or on the Shares. Situation healthy.

I will also rent my farm for farming and grazing purposes, and if necessary, furnish funds to purchase cattle. L. M. CRESAP.

June 15:3t

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

OLIVER C. LOWRY } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford Co.,
vs. } No. 12, April Term, 1866.
HANNAH LOWRY. } Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now, April 30th, 1866, the Court on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., Attorney for the above named Oliver C. Lowry, the above named Libellant, grant a rule on the above named Hannah Lowry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce, *"a vinculo matrimonii"* should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 3d day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1866.

Same } No. 12, April Term, 1869, alias Sub-
vs. } pœna in Libel for Divorce. On mo-
Same } tion, E. M. Alsip appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, September 3d, 1866.

To Hannah Lowry and all parties interested:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 6th day of July, 1866, when and where you can attend if you think proper. E. M. ALSIP,

June 15th, 1866. Commissioner.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	P.M	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			6.05	3.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	3.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

Assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having also arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.

April 20 :tf.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville April 17:3.

GEORGE BLYMYER.....JOHN F. BLYMYER

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Having formed a partnership, on the 6th day of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms three doors West of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices, most of them at very reduced rates.

Persons desirous of purchasing

BUILDING HARDWARE

will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

We have on hand a large quantity of

WHITE LEAD

Which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rate. The particular brands to which we would invite attention are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

Also,

French Porcelain Finish, Demar Varnish,

and Varnishes of all kinds,

FLAX SEED OIL (PURE.)

TURPENTINE and ALCOHOL.

All kinds of

IRON AND NAILS.

No. 1 Crystal Illuminating Coal Oil, and Lamps in Profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckels, Rings, Horns and Webbing Leather of all kinds. Also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Binding, Pegs, etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find at Blymyer and Son's Store a great variety of Household Goods, Knives and Forks, of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call, and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvement. Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use. Shovels, Forks and Spades.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES and SNATHES,

Fishing Tackel, Brushes of all kinds, Demi-johns, Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of other articles.

$20,000 WANTED.

We would like to get it if our friends would let us have it; less will do, but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the 1st of March, to enable us to close our old Books. This should be done.

may4:tf GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

A **TELLING FACT.**

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

B. M'. BLYMYER..... GEORGE BLYMYER

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,

AND

TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'. BLYMYER & CO.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware at the old stand of Blymyer & Son., and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN and TOILET WARE,

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicited.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted upon the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c. always on hand. may 4:tf

R. W. BERKSTRESSER..... J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.

" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.

" BLACK CLOTH COATS.

Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

to canvass for the great book of 1866.

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money. For circular and terms, address

Farm, Garden & Household.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

How much land can a man plow in a day? I have heard men tell of plowing two acres and a half, but never saw it done. In England, where they plow narrow furrows, say 9 inches wide and 6 inches deep, an acre is considered a fair day's work, taking one day with another. Here we plough, unwisely as I think, much wider, but do we not lose nearly as much time in resting the horses as would make up for the difference? Narrow furrows, say 10 inches wide and 7 inches deep, turned over at an angle of 45°, is both theorhetrically and practically the best style of plowing; and if we plough wider, we should go deeper, and unless we use three horses, no ordinary team can keep steadily at such hard work without injury. With a team that walks naturally at a good pace, it is better to plow narrower furrows and let them walk at a fair speed, than to tax them too heavily with a wide furrow, which necessitates their resting every other bout. The time lost in this way is far greater than is generally supposed. But I am regarded already too much in the light of an innovator to attempt anything more than a very gradual change. I find it better to let men do pretty much as they have been accustomed to. Still I would really like to know what is about the average rate of plowing in different parts of the country, and what hours are kept. By looking at my record, I find that we ploughed a thirty acre field of corn stubble for barley, with three teams, in 7½ days—say 30 acres in 22½ days, or just 1½ acre per day for each team. 6:45 to 11:45, and from 1.30 to 6.30, say 10 hours a day. With a furrow slice 10 inches, it takes about 16½ miles of travel to plow an acre and a half. In a field of 200 yards long the experiments of the Earl of Mar, as given by Sinclair, show that over two hours are lost in turning. Even, then, if no time is allowed to breathe the horses, they would have to walk steadily along at the rate of over two miles an hour to plow an acre and a half. I doubt very much whether farmers really plow as much in a day as they think they do. They do not keep an exact account of the time, or measure the land accurately.—*American Agriculturist*

The Crop of 1866.

The New York *Tribue*, of Monday, takes a survey of the crop prospect of 1866, and so far it has positive information. It is certain that the winter wheat in the State of New York and several other States will be a very short crop. Upon the "true wheat lands" of that State, of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, &c., the prospect for winter wheat is very unfavorable. The prospect of a large crop of spring wheat in Minnesota is flattering, and a larger amount was sown than usual. The same is true of the spring sown grain in other Western States. Winter wheat is badly killed in many places. There will be about a half an average crop of winter wheat in Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, but not more than one quarter of a crop in Ohio, and something better in Indiana. Up the valley of the Illinois from Alton, the winter wheat never was better, though nearly destroyed in the eastern part of the State. The prospect is fair for a good yield in Maryland Delaware and parts of Pennsylvania, but as a whole the prospect of a full crop of winter wheat in all the Northern States is certainly unfavorable. A large breadth of spring wheat has been sown, but it is too soon to begin to calculate what it really will be, as it has many enemies to combat before harvest time. The rye crop in New England, Eastern New York, and a part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey bids fair, as a general thing, for a good crop. The oats crop is not promising except in some parts of the West. There has been a larger crop of corn planted than usual, but it is too early to say what it will be.

Protecting Trees Against Worms.

The bandage system, which we were the first to suggest some fifteen years ago, and have often referred to since, is the only effectual protection we have yet seen against the operations of the worm in fruit trees. We repeat again that in not a single instance have we ever had a worm in our dwarf pear trees where this system was properly followed, It is simply to bandage the bottom of the tree with any kind of muslin or cloth and tie it, letting the bandage be about six inches above ground and two inches below. It should be applied in February or as soon as the ground is in a fit condition to go upon. These bandages should be removed at the end of October. As long as this is continued we defy the worm. The bug lays its eggs an inch or two above the ground early in the spring that is as soon as the warm days in March will admit of its coming forth from its winter quarters; the eggs are soon hatched by the sun, being laid on the sun-side of the trunk, and the young grub finds its way down to the soft bark beneath the soil where it gradually works its way in. The bandage prevents both the laying of the eggs and the descent of the grub. Let doubters try it. One man will bandage two hundred trees in a day. We have no doubt it will also protect the peach tree in the same way.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

California Wines.—According to the last biennial report of the Surveyor General of California, Shasta county contains 1,500,000 grape vines; El Dorado, 1,164,418; Butte, 500,000; Calaveras, 364,000; Placer 467,000; Nevada 120,000, and Siskryon, 20,000. The total is 4,905,418 grape vines. There are also 377,000 enclosed acres in these seven counties, with 342,000 apple trees. These statistics show the attention which is being paid to viniculture in California. The State has long been known as the equal of France in this variety of husbandry. The old Catholic priests pronounced its grapes and wine equal to those of Judea, and some of the vines which they planted are yet bearing hundreds if not thousands of annual clusters. The manufacture of wine and brandy has given immense value to the production there, and acres upon acres are being devoted to a cultivation which must sooner or later make the whole region a Sicily or Madeira to us.

Wash for Bodies of Fruit Trees.—One ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as preventive against blight. One pound of bleachers' soda and one gallon of water [illegible] wash that cleans off all insects, and [illegible] young looking [illegible] leaves the trees with [illegible] healthy bark.—*Horticulturist*

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
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BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

* The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 36 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!
Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m

THE VIRGIN
GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO,

1250 "Original Interests"—$100 each, of which 250 are reserved for Working Capital.

Subscribers elect their own Officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company; each subscriber being eligible as one of its officers.

THE PRESIDENT
is to be chosen from among the Board of Directors.

THE DIRECTORS
are to be selected by the subscribers from among themselves, at the first meeting for organization.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER
is to be a subscriber and selected by the Directors.

BANKERS.
The Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

SOLICITORS.
Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Robert D. Coxe, Esq.

Americans are proverbial for the avidity and commendable zeal with which they participate in enterprises having for their object the development of our national resources. At one time "Railroads"—at another "Coal"—then "Copper" or "Iron" and more recently "Oil" have been the all-absorbing topics.

In all these several enterprises, as will be recollected, those who FIRST took hold of them made money; some larger amounts than others, according to their investments.

Mining operations in the fields of Colorado and elsewhere *now* mainly engross the public attention. Considering that several such companies have been already organized—they are now at work—that the reports from their mines are highly favorable—that it is known that at the present time there are on the way from the ledges of Nevada and Colorado numerous "bars of silver" and "bricks of gold," it is believed that the enthusiasm already manifested on the subject will, in a little time, be so greatly increased on the recent and exhibit of these "returns," that innumerable companies will spring up, whose *stock*, being based at the *then* greatly inflated prices of ledges, will necessarily be less desirable than that now to be had—thereby giving to those who avail themselves of the occasion now presented, of securing "original interests;" an opportunity of *then* disposing of the large amount of stock each holder receives, at a handsome advance.

With these preliminary remarks the following *Prospectus* is respectfully presented.

The property of the Company proposes to be organized by the sale of these "original interests," consists of the following Ledges, all situated within a radius of five miles of Central City, Colorado.

Trail Creek District.

Mammoth Lode,*.....of 100 feet,
Never Fail Lode,†.....of 200 feet,
Vanderbilt Lode,‡.....of 200 feet,
Union Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Gold Ophir Lode,.....of 100 feet,

Trail Run District.

Holman Lode,.....of 200 feet,

Banner District.

St. Louis Lode,.....of 100 feet,
Pensacola Lede,.....of 100 feet,

Upper Fall River District.

Abe Lincoln Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Washoe Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Minnie, or "Louisa" Lode,.....of 200 feet,
Riddle Lode,§.....of 200 feet,

"Being a total of 2000 feet or nearly a half a mile in length horizontally, of rich Gold-producing territory, of unlimited depth, together with all the dips, spurs and angles, and also all the metals, ores, gold, silver and other metal-bearing quartz, rock, and earth therein, and all the rights, privileges and franchises thereto incident, appendant and appurtenanced, or therewith usually had or enjoyed, under and subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States."

The titles to all of which claims have been examined by a membee of the Bar, resident in Colorado.

His opinion is as follows:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the titles to the foregoing lodes or ledges, and am satisfied that they are perfect.

THOMAS MASON, Att'y at Law,
Central City, Colorado.

The space of a circular is too limited to give the opinions of numerous distinguished citizens and men of science who have examined this district; the following extracts relate thereto, and that of Professor Edward N. Kent in particular of the New York U. S. Assay Office is directly in point:

Our late lamented President—Mr. Lincoln—during an interview with Speaker Colfax, relative to the hidden wealth of Colorado, Nevada, &c., said:

"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation; I believe it practically inexhaustible."

The Hon. J. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Interior, in the *Official* Report presented to Congress, dated December 5th, 1864, referring to the then present condition of our Western Territories, says: "The wealth embedded in the rocks of that extensive region is actually inexhaustible, and it will furnish in future years, indirectly a principal part of our means of liquidating the debt contracted by the Government for the overth rowof the Great Rebellion."

The Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate in Congress from Colorado, in a speech before the House of Representatives said: "Judging from what I know of the undeveloped resources of this country; from what I am told by practical miners who are well informed upon this subject, I do say here to-day before this House and before this Country, to be placed upon the records and read of all men—that within five year's time, and by the year 1869, the gold fields of Colorado Territory will produce $50,000,000 annually; and even then its full resources of mineral wealth in gold alone remain not wholly developed. I speak from the united testimony of many practical miners who have spent many years in the mines of California, when I say:—that the gold-bearing region of Colorado is far more extensive, quite as inexhaustible, and the gold-bearing quartz of a much richer quality than in California."

Professor Edward N. Kent, of the New York Assay Office, says:

"As to the exent of the gold mines of Colorado, I am not prepared to give an estimate, as I found enough to fully employ my time within a radius of five miles of Central City, [the location of the above Ledges,] but as to the richness of THEM, I have no hesitation in saying, *that I believe them to be the richest ever discovered.* With dcience, capital and the Pacific Railroad, Colorado is destined in my opinion, to rival or supersede California and Australia, and become the El Dorado of the World."

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following extract:

English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1000 feet for which they paid £100,000.

An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each) may be formed when the fact is considered that often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $25,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33½ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $266,000 has been offered and refused for 33½ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of one hundred feet.

As the purchase of either of the above lodes would require more money than the majority of persons have at command, it has been determined to consolidate them, and to divide them into Twelve Hundred and Fifty

ORIGINAL SHARES

which will cost the subscribers here to **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,** thus affording the man of limited means, as well as the capitalist, an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of "practically inexhaustible" wealth.

As all are aware, the usual plan adopted for the development of such a property is to form a company and issue certificates of stock. The plan here proposed may be considered *preliminary* to the formation of two or more Companies on these properties which are subject to no royalty, lease or mortgages.

The SUBSCRIBERS can then upon this solid and substantial basis, elect officers from among themselves, each subscriber being eligible to the position of an officer of the Company.

In order that handsome returns may be speedily realized, these subscriptions are based upon the proposition that the subscribers immediately on receipt of the Deeds (now ready for delivery, and which may be examined at the office of the undersigned before subscribing,) may Lease their lands on heavy royalties, or at once organize Companies in the usual way for which there is an ample basis.

To accommodate those of moderate means these "interests" are put at $100 each, in order to get the list filled at once, and to prevent any delay in the organization of the Company.

Considering the numerous valuable "Ledges" which constitute the *basis* of this enterprise—the fair and equitable features—the low prices at which "interests" in it are offered, and that each interest entitles the holder to his *pro rata* share of stock in *all* the Companies that may be organized upon them—also recollecting that in all, there are only 1000 interests to be sold, and it would only require one hundred gentlemen each to take *ten* ($1000) to absorb the whole, it is presumed that it is hardly necessary to suggest to those desiring to secure *one* or *more* of these original interests, to at once send in their subscriptions.

Checks or Drafts should be drawn to the order of the undersigned, whose endorsement will be a receipt, in addition to the one that will be promptly sent on receiving them.

United States 5-20's—10-40's—7-30's and other Government Bonds taken at par, and any premium or accrued interest therein allowed. Bonds may be sent by registered mail or by express.

The Books are now open. Subscriptions received by

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. Fourth & Walnut streets,
Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.
His Excellency, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of N. Jersey.
HON. ELI SLIFER, Sec. of State of Penn'a.
HON. W. S. JOHNSON, Sec. of State N. Jersey.
HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Geo. M. Troutman, Pres't Central Nat Bank, Phila.
Geo. K. Zeigler, Pres't Nl. Bk. of Commerce "
Robert P. King, of King & Baird, "
Benjamin Orne, of J. F. & E. B. Orne, "
Edmund A. Souder, of E. A. Souder, & Co. "
L. Montgomery Bond, of Bond & Biddle "
John Welsh, of S. & W. Welsh. "

☞ In sending subscriptions, give name and address *plainly*, in order that it may be correctly entered in the Subscription Book, from which receipts are issued, and from which Notices will be made out for the first meeting for organization.

* This Lode is very well developed, with vein of ore 4 feet in width; ore prospects well.

† There is one shaft on this Lode 20 feet deep and 50 long, and the crevice is 8 feet in width.

‡ This Lode is well developed, and considered one of the best in the district; there is a shaft on it 60 feet in depth with a vein of sulpherets four feet in width. Assays made of this ore prove it to be very rich.

§ This is an A. I. Lode, and has a shaft of 75 feet in depth—vein of ore three feet in width and of good quality. Ore taken from this Lode yielded $106 per cord in gold.

‖ This is really the richest Lode yet discovered in the district; it is well developed, and ore taken from this Lode yielded upwards of $800 per cord.

May 11, 1866.-tf.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS'
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa., March 16, 1866-3m.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, combining durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

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dec8:1y

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Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
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Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

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CASH paid for all kinds of

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Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

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SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
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FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
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BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

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Insure yourselves against Accidents.
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Insure yourselves against Accidents.
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We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

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THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special